





apt moneyed combination. No safe

The sudden change of front of the committee caused some surprise, when the president asked for information on the matter, and Councilman Shafer stated that the committee could explain matters to his satisfaction, and that an arrangement had been made by which the other laborers would be

Cause of debate for weeks past, was approved, and the matter finally disposed of.

A communication was received from the Street Superintendent, asking to have 11 flush tanks connected with the water service, which request was granted.

Councilman Van Dusen read a communication from Guadalupe Rosas, asking to be relieved from his lease of reservoir No. 5, and, on his motion, he was released.

**STREET MATTERS.**  
Councilman Wirsching moved that the cable railway company be instructed to repair its tracks on Aliso street, near Pleasanton avenue, and to repair or cover up the tracks on Aliso street, this side of the river, which motion was carried.  
The application of J. R. Toberman, to be relieved of his assessment on Or-

On motion, the cable company was instructed to cover its disused tracks, on Buena Vista and Aliso streets, when President Frankenhoff called attention to the Second-street road, saying that it had become an intolerable nuisance, but no action was taken.

The matter of supplies came up, on a question of suspending the rules, and there was quite a breezy little tilt between Clerk Teed and Councilman Hamilton, in which Councilman Brown briefly joined, as did also Councilman Bonsall, after which the rules

A number of proposals for street sewer and zanja work were read and referred to the appropriate committees.

**NUISANCES REPORTED.**

A communication was read from the Health Officer, to the effect that the section of Second street, from Mott alley to Main street, from mud in

winter and dust in summer, is a nuisance, which should be abated by paving, and, on motion, the City Attorney was instructed to draft an ordinance providing for the paving of the same. The Health Officer also reported nuisances on Aliso street, caused by filth in the gutters, and the Street Superintendent was instructed to have the same cleaned.

egard to the protest against Contractor Donegan's dumping grounds, and Health Officer MacGowan stated that he had visited the place and found no nuisance, but that the matter is now in the courts on an injunction suit. He poked at some length on the garbage question.

City Tax Collector Len J. Thompson was granted 10 days' leave of absence.

The recess was extended to 30 minutes before the committee filed into room, when the Council was called to order, and the Supply Committee reported favorably on the requisitions of the City Clerk. The report was

The contract and bond of Arthur S. Bent for furnishing certain cement pipe for park work was approved, and the Mayor requested to sign on behalf of the city.

**A BLOCK OF SEWER.**

The Sewer Committee reported an ordinance of intention for the construction of a sewer on one block of

of a sewer on one block of Hope street, under the Vrooman act, which ordinance passed. The committee also presented a recommendation for the advertisement for furnishing pipe for the Arroyo de los Reyes main street. Separate bids are recommended for each size of pipe needed, five in number, so as to divide the work up as much as possible. The sewer is divided into three sections,

Councilman Summerland introduced a resolution providing that all contracts for sewer work shall be made on a basis of \$2 per day of eight hours; that all persons employed shall have been citizens of Los Angeles for at least six months, and that no Chinese shall be employed, nor any Chinese-made brick or other material shall be

Councilman Brown seconded the motion, and, after some talk, a vote was taken on each proposition separately to straighten the matter out. All of the propositions were voted, until the notice to contractors was reached, when Councilman Sumnerland's amendment was laid before the Council.

The contract of Ledbetter for the repair of the Buena Vista-street bridge was presented and approved, after which an application was received from certain property-owners on Grand avenue, asking to be relieved from paying for grading which had already

been paid, and, after discussion, the matter was referred to the Street Superintendent for a report, and action deferred for one week.

The petitions were referred, without reading, after which the Council adjourned.

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**Petitions and Communications.**

The following are the petitions and communications referred to the com-

From C. E. Clacius and others, protesting against the grading of Boyle avenue between Virginia avenue and Hollenbeck avenue until times so change that the assessment will not

work a confiscation of their property. From the Germain Fruit Company and other merchants, asking that ordinance No. 253 be amended so as to give fruit-dealers the right to display their wares on sidewalk space in front of their premises not exceeding eighteen inches.

From Fred Gett and others, asking that the bridge across a stream northwesterly from Washington Heights

across the road on lot 3, block 28, H. S. C. and R. lands and near the line of the Los Angeles and Pacific Railroad



be repaired or a new bridge constructed.

From J. C. Zahn, presenting his claim for damages against the city for \$1250, caused by the rainstorm and reservoir No. 4 on the 24th of December, 1889, by which the foundation of his two houses on the Mott tract were washed away and one of the houses wrecked.

From V. Dol, asking permission to erect a lamp-post in front of his restaurant on West First street.

From O. W. Childs and others, asking that a cement pipe be laid in the zanja across Montana avenue, near Alvarado street, in the northwest portion of the city.

From Patillo & Lovie, contractors for the grade and lines of work to be done in accordance with that furnished by the City Engineer, asking for an investigation of the failure of the Street Superintendent to extend the permits under contracts which they had entered into.

From R. W. Poindester, claiming that it is an injustice and a hardship to him to be required to pay any more than a real-estate broker's license of \$3 per month.

#### A LITTLE TILT

Over the Matter of City Supplies—An Indignant City Clerk.

The little tilt between City Clerk Teed and Councilmen Hamilton and Brown, in the Council Chamber yesterday afternoon, caused a good deal of comment among the other members of that body. The trouble arose over the reference of one or two petty demands of Mr. Teed, as custodian of the City Hall, for necessary articles, to the Committee on Supplies. The matter was a trivial one, but it looked like a personal matter, so far as the Clerk was concerned, the Council at the morning session having allowed the City Attorney to get some briefs printed without going through with this formality, and when the matter came up, the Clerk literally danced all over the supply committee. He said that he was not asking for anything for himself, but he thought it was pretty small business when his demand for 5 cents' worth of salted fish for scrubbing the floors had to go to the committee on supplies. He thought he was just as competent to purchase supplies as they were, and that he was just as honest, and he should certainly protest against anything of the kind, on behalf of himself as well as the other officers of the city government. Mr. Teed got quite personal in his remarks, and more than intimidated that there was a job somewhere.

This brought Councilman Brown, the chairman of the Committee on Supplies, to his feet, who insisted that his committee did not wish to purchase anything, but only wanted to investigate the requisitions and see that the supplies are really necessary.

The war of words was finally brought to a close by the president intimating that enough personalities had been indulged in, when the subject was dropped, and the regular order of business was proceeded with, but Clerk Teed was very sore over the matter during the entire afternoon, and his feeling manifested itself frequently in the proceedings.

#### BASE-BALL.

A Charity Game Next Sunday—A Fake Report.

Next Sunday at 2 o'clock, the members of the police force and the deputy constables will play a match game of base-ball at Sportsman's Park, First street, for the benefit of the orphans. The game will be a particularly interesting one, as the rivalry existing between the contesting nines is something intense. The police officers say that their opponents are worse than Robinson's. The constables, in fact, say the constables could not hit the Pacific Ocean with a paddle, while the constables, on the other hand, assert that the "finest" are like the man who fell out of the balloon, "they are not in it." As the constables are a most charitable one it is anticipated that there will be a great number of tickets sold.

A FAKE REPORT.

Yesterday morning the Trombone had the following dispatch (probably grapevine), purporting to report the game of base-ball between the Oakland and Sacramento clubs Sunday:

SACRAMENTO, March 23.—[Special to the Tribune.] The initial game of the series between the home team and the Oakland Base-ball Club resulted in defeat of the tourists.

The Sacramento put up a strong combination and downed their opponents, though the Colonels played good ball. The game was witnessed by a large and enthusiastic crowd, and the officers' features of the game called forth great applause. The result was: Sacramento, 15; Oakland, 9.

The Times report, which was genuine, gave the result just reversed, Oakland, 12; Sacramento, 9.

A private dispatch was sent to Sacramento yesterday, and elicited the information that the TIMES report was correct.

DRUG NINES.

Last Sunday Hines, Baruch & Co.'s "Drug Department Base-ball Club" won a game over F. N. Braun & Co.'s club. Score—21 to 17. With practice the boys will play a very presentable game. They give an open challenge to any mercantile nine in the city.

RENUMBERED.

Some of the Idiosyncrasies of the New System.

"I say, Auntie, what's the number of your house now?" asked a deputy assessor of an old negro woman, in the outskirts of the city the other day.

"Lor' bless yo', honey, I 'clare fo' de Lord I dunno. Las' week, befo' dem critters from de city injunners' house come round' heah de number wuz 51 Home street but now it am 1500 Rockwood avenue, an' 'bless yo' soul I dunno what it am growin' ter be nex' week."

The old lady hobbled into her humble hut.

Numbers are becoming so tangled up that it is almost impossible for some of the old-timers to tell where they live, after doing up the town in the fore part of the evening. Several gentlemen, who are in the habit of taking more calamity water than is good for them, have been known to stagger into queer complications during the early morning hours, and if divorce suits or raging sensations do not grow out of some of these innocent little mishaps, it will be because the lawyers are not taken into the confidence of the parties concerned.

Street numbering has caused more swearing during the past few weeks than any calamity that ever struck the city, and it is believed that things will not be straightened out for at least a year. The officials are working as rapidly as possible to renumber the city in the shortest possible time, but it is slow business, and the chances are that they will not complete their task before the middle of the summer.

#### SNOWDEN CONVICTED

OF SEDUCING ANNIE JOHNSON, A SERVANT GIRL.

A Strong Case Made by the Prosecution—What Dr. Fay and His Wife Knew About the Matter—The Jury Deliberates Only About Ten Minutes.

J. H. Snowden's cruel treatment of Annie Johnson, a young Swedish woman, has cost him his liberty for a term of years. He was tried before Judge Cheney yesterday for seducing her under a promise of marriage, and was found guilty, the jury being out but ten minutes. His defense was so palpably weak that it only served to hasten the verdict, although his counsel, S. M. Payton, Esq., made an ingenious use of the few points that could be made. The State was represented by Mr. McComas.

Annie Johnson, the complainant, was the first witness. She was very much distressed by her situation, but told her story simply and modestly, the defendant moving uneasily as his perfidious conduct was revealed. She produced evidence through a Swedish interpreter.

Her ruin was accomplished, she testified, last September, at the residence of Rev. Eli Fay, on South Broadway, where she was a servant. She first met him at the Bellevue Terrace, where he was cook, and she was employed in the laundry. She did not like him when she first met him, but he was affable and so persistent that she could not get rid of him. While she was at her work he would come in and talk to her and he did not like to have her speak with any one else. She frequently asked him to be less attentive to her. He would send her dishes of strawberries and oranges, and prepared special dinners for her. He paid her many compliments and said he was fond of her and wanted to marry her. She replied to him that she was not ready to marry, but she at last began to grow fond of him. She left the Terrace and stopped with a family named Larsen, on San Pedro street. Here Snowden came to see her nearly every evening and renewed his requests for her to marry him. He was only in her room twice, and then usually sat on the porch or took walks, their relations still being perfectly proper. Then she went to Dr. Fay's house, and Snowden continued his attentions, renewing his proposals of marriage. Finally she consented to marry him. He told her he had a \$100,000 ranch in New Mexico, and he was willing to give her \$22,000 more. His finances were such that he could place her beyond the necessity for work.

After she consented to marry Snowden, he urged her to assume the relations of man and wife. She told him she thought it would be a sin, but he said they were the same as married, and at last she yielded. Then he did not fulfill his promises of marriage. "He got \$5 from my purse," the witness concluded, "when I was sick. I knew I had it in my pocket-book and heard when he took it. I asked him afterward if he took it and he said he had taken it. He didn't ask me far it, but just took it."

On cross-examination the girl testified as follows: I am 23 years old. I was raised in Sweden. I have been living in this country about a year and a half. Two brothers came across from Sweden. They did not ask me about that at the preliminary examination. I did not state that I went from Bellevue Terrace to Dr. Fay's. I said I had a little rest when I left Bellevue Terrace. The first time I had intercourse with him was at the Bellevue Terrace when he first told me he had \$9000 and was in New Mexico worth \$10,000. He said something to me about marriage at the Bellevue Terrace. He made me promises of marriage. There was no time set, but he said he would marry me whenever I wanted to. He did not break the word 'promise'."

Q: How often did he visit you on San Pedro street?

A: Every evening. I was there about three weeks. I said on the preliminary trial that he was in my room twice. He was not in my room more than that. He would remain until 10 or 11 o'clock. I never asked him to come and see me, but I told him where my room was. I went to the house on San Pedro street in the evening, and he came with me there from the Bellevue Terrace. Yes, he put his arms around me when in my room there. I know that he did speak about marriage there. I cannot say that I said at the preliminary trial that he did not mention the subject of marriage on San Pedro street.

Q: How many people at the Bellevue Terrace told you that Mr. Snowden was a married man?

A: Mr. Hepburn told me he was; but that was before I was keeping company with him. I don't remember that any more told me so. I did not believe Mr. Hepburn, because I believed Mr. Snowden, who told me he was not married. I worked on Washington street, before going to the Bellevue Terrace. My mother and father are in Sweden. I have no brothers here, but two in Kansas. A Swedish girl accompanied me here to Los Angeles. She is now in Kansas.

A Juror: Where did you live on Washington street?

A: I worked for Mr. Baen.

DR. WILLIAM BRILL SWORN.

I live at 216 South Fort street. I met Annie Johnson as a patient at the house of Dr. Fay. Mr. Snowden called at my house the morning of December 11th, between 6 and 7 o'clock, and said the servant girl was sick. He said the family was asleep and for me to go direct to her room. I found her lying on the bed suffering intensely. From the nature of the pain I thought she was suffering from a miscarriage. I asked her if she was married, and she said that she was not. I asked her if she had laid herself liable to impregnation. She said she did not know. I asked Snowden and he said he thought she had, but not by him. I prescribed for her and left. Just before I left Mrs. Fay came in. The girl was very much prostrated. Aside from what I related Snowden said nothing to me, I believe. I believe Mrs. Fay threatened if he didn't marry the girl she would shoot him. He made very few remarks, but I believe he consented. I think Mrs. Fay said Snowden had done this, or something of that character. I am not positive whether it was before or after the threat that he consented.

Mrs. Fay left the room just before I did. I went to see the patient again. The defendant did not there. She was much better. I think it was 10 o'clock when I returned. I went again in the evening, her condition being much the same. I visited her the next day. She had a recurrence of the pain, which yielded to treatment. I

believe she was pregnant. It was very early, however, and I cannot say with certainty.

MRS. HARRIET K. FAY

sworn: I am acquainted with Annie Johnson. I saw her first in August, 1889, at her home. She had just come to the home then. I saw the defendant at our home the evening of my arrival. He came there frequently to see Annie. They were generally on the porch. He came nearly every evening from 8 to 9 o'clock, up to December 11th, the time Dr. Brill was sworn. She was ill the week before. The defendant came to the house to work for Annie while she was sick. I had no idea what was the matter. She seemed so unhappy and distressed, and I did not think she would be able to do my work. I told the defendant in the girl's presence that I would have to get another girl. She said Charles would work for her until she was better, and he told me he would, and went to work. I saw the defendant in Annie's room the morning Dr. Brill called. I asked, "What does this mean?" The defendant replied that he came the night before, and was afraid Annie was going to be sick. He said Annie asked him to come around in the morning. He did so at 4 o'clock, found Annie very sick and brought a doctor. I said to Dr. Brill, "What is the matter with her?" He asked me if I knew she was pregnant. I said I did not, and then said to Snowden, "If you do not marry the girl I will shoot you on the spot." I left the room for perhaps three minutes. When I returned Charles was standing by the bed, and told him he had to go out and start the fire and get breakfast. He went out, and in about five minutes when I went into the kitchen he had left. I did not see him again until the courtroom. I may have said, "You sold him her, didn't you?" All that Snowden said to me that morning in response to what I said was, "All right, Mrs. Fay, I will."

Mr. Payton: All I want to ask you is when you first saw the girl?

A: The evening of the 17th of last August.

sworn: I have seen the defendant repeatedly at my own house. He came there, as we supposed, as the lover of Annie Johnson. He was paying her such attention as a lover would be likely to pay to one for whom he had a profound regard. When my wife came from San Francisco the 7th of August, Annie had been there two or three weeks. I saw her first at my house. I went to an intelligence office, and she came to the house. She came two or three times before we consummated an arrangement for her to stay.

sworn: I arrested the defendant on the evening of the 13th, near Dr. Fay's house. He was at the window of Annie Johnson's room, talking to her when I arrested him. On the way to the station he said he would get out of it all right; that the girl had been having sexual intercourse with two or three other men, one of them a negro. The next day I tried to get him to give me their names, but he would not do it. He got a continuance on the ground that it would take a week to find the negro. He made an affidavit, and we tried to find the negro, but he never was found. He never gave the names of the other men. I asked him what he led an innocent girl astray for, he a married man, and he replied that he could not help it.

The State rested and the defense began to end with the testimony of the defendant, he being the only witness introduced. His testimony was as follows: "I am the defendant. I have been here over a year. I am a married man; my wife is in Albuquerque. She left just about eight months ago. She left just before I went to the Bellevue Terrace. We did not have money enough for both to go. I met Annie Johnson there. I was cook and she was in the laundry. I never associated with her before. When she left the Terrace she went to San Pedro street. I visited her there. I never made a promise to marry her. I told her I was a married man. Hepburn told her I was married, in my

presence. Lucy Frost told her also; and a girl named Katie Blake never denied being a married man. I never told Mr. Bosqui anything about leading the girl astray."

Cross: I heard Lucy Frost tell Annie I was a married man. It was in the kitchen. There were others there. She told Annie Johnson she had better stay away from the stove, that I was a married man. I don't know why she told her. I suppose because I was a married man. They never saw my wife.

The Court: Did Dr. Fay know you were a married man?

A: I don't know. I never had any conversation with him about it.

Q: When you told Mrs. Fay you would marry the girl, what did you mean by it, you being a married man?

The defendant (very much confused): I don't remember saying it.

Q: Do you deny that you had sexual intercourse with Annie Johnson?

A: I have not said I did not have sexual intercourse with Annie Johnson. I did not promise to marry her.

Q: What were you running to Dr. Fay's house for three or four months?

A: I went to see the girl. She asked me to come. I never told her I would marry her.

This closed the testimony, and after short arguments the case was given to the jury, who returned in 10 minutes with a verdict of guilty. The Court fixed Thursday morning for the sentence of the defendant.

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H. W. Wines, of Geary Court, Geary St., S. F., prominent in the Order of Red Men, was very feeble and greatly reduced. Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla restored his health and accustomed vigor. He thereupon gave it to his wife who was similarly afflicted and had nervous prostration. It had the same happy effect upon her it had upon him. Scores of similar cases could be cited but we have no room for them here.

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## NATIONAL CAPITAL.

## A Decision in the Famous Granger Cases.

When a State Fixes Railway Rates They Must Be Reasonable.

The Window Silver Bill to Be Reported with Amendments.

Debate in the Senate Over Sherman's Anti-trust Measure—A Barring Sea Proclamation—National Notes.

By Telegram to The Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—[By the Associated Press.] The United States Supreme Court today reversed the decision of the Minnesota Supreme Court against certain railroad companies in what are known as the "Granger" cases. The issue was on certain rates prescribed by the State Railroad Commission which the railroad companies asserted were so low as practically to amount to depriving a company of its property without due process of law. Justice Blatchford, delivering the opinion of the court, says it must reject the construction put upon the State statute by the Minnesota Supreme Court, that the Court declared it is the expressed intention of the Legislature that the rates fixed by the Railroad Commission are not simply advisory, but final and conclusive; that the law neither contemplates nor allows any issue to be made or inquiry to be had as to the equality or reasonableness in fact; in other words, that although a railroad company is forbidden to establish rates not equal to those established by the State Railroad Commission, it is not prohibited from establishing rates that are unequal and unreasonable.

The question of the reasonableness of a rate for transportation by a railroad company, says the opinion, "is eminently a question for judicial investigation, requiring due process of law for its determination. If the company were deprived of the power of charging reasonable rates in the absence of the investigation by judicial machinery, it is deprived of the lawful use of its property, and thus in substance and effect of the property itself without due process of law and in violation of the Constitution, and while other persons are permitted to receive reasonable profits from invested capital, the company is denied equal protection of the law."

Justice Miller concurred with some hesitation in the judgment of the court. He was of the opinion that the decision of the commission appointed by it had a right to establish rates, but where unjust rates were fixed the parties aggrieved had a right to appeal to the court. The railroad companies have a right to be heard, and as the Supreme Court of Minnesota refused this, the case, in his opinion, should be reversed on the ground that this is a denial of due process of law.

Justice Bradley, for himself and Justices Gray and Lamar, delivered an oral dissent. It seemed to him that the decision of the court practically overruled decisions in other cases, in which it had been held that an adjustment of rates by the State Railroad Commission was not a judicial, prerogative. Courts should never make an issue with the legislative department, where it is possible to avoid it. It might be asked if the public was at the mercy of legislatures. He answered, yes; there had to be a final tribunal somewhere to decide. The Senate from Montana, two declaring Clark and Maginnis not entitled to seats, the other two declaring Saunders and Power "entitled on the merits of the case to be admitted" to seats.

Resolutions from the minority of the committee, making opposite declarations, were reported by Mr. Gray, and all were ordered printed. Mr. Hoar giving notice that he would ask the Senate to consider them on Thursday.

House bills were reported and placed on the calendar as follows: To authorize Oregon, Utah, to assume increased indebtedness. The Senate bill ceding public lands to California and other States in aid of the irrigation of arid lands, was reported back from the Committee on Public Lands adversely, and was indefinitely postponed. The bill to declare unlawful trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and production was taken up, and Mr. Turpie addressed the Senate.

Mr. George opposed the amendment offered by Mr. Reagan, being his anti-trust bill.

Mr. Teller said he was inclined to vote for the bill although he was not sanguine of its accomplishing the purpose. Unless the States took hold of the question and suppressed these trusts, the limits of the capital that can be aggregated in any corporation, the trouble would continue.

The bill, he said, would apply to the Farmers' Alliance and National Farmers' League, which were organized with the avowed purpose of increasing the prices of farm produce, a thing which, as he regarded, was desirable and as absolutely essential to the prosperity of the country. He was extremely anxious to take hold of and control those great trusts and combinations of capital that were disturbing the commerce of the country. He did not want, however, to go to the extent of interfering with organizations which he thought were absolutely justified by the remarkable condition of things in the country.

Mr. George referred to the Knights of Labor as another organization that would come within the scope of the bill because the object of the order was to increase their wages and consequently to increase the cost of production.

Mr. Teller admitted that the Knights of Labor and all trades unions were included in the bill, and suggested to the committee which reported it whether it could be so worded as to confine it to trusts which were offensive to good morals.

The discussion then drifted to the amendment offered by Mr. Ingalls aimed at dealing in "futures" and "options." Mr. Sherman opposed it as not in harmony with the bill as proposing a tax (which could not originate in the Senate) and as not being considered by the committee. He also opposed Mr. Reagan's amendment.

Mr. Stewart said the bill was unconstitutional. Mr. Hoar criticized the bill in some of its legal aspects, and claimed that it failed to afford any adequate remedy.

Mr. Sherman said it was his duty on cotton clothes or woolen clothes was too low to protect the manufacturers of Massachusetts, not a month or a day would be allowed to pass before Mr. Hoar would demand a remedy in the way of raising the duty. Here was a remedy for a wrong that had been done, and he demanded the remedy and that demand had to be heard. The power of Congress was the only power that could deal with those corporations.

Mr. Sherman replied that the Standard Oil Company had been originally organized with a modest capital of \$300,000, but there were forty or fifty companies in the States combined with it. He had been in favor of general laws declaring certain contracts null and void, but had offered the proposition to meet the views of others who thought he was going too far, and now objection to the bill was its weakness, but it was weakness drawn into the bill by objections made in the Senate.

Messrs. Vest and Hancock spoke against

the bill, which went over till tomorrow without action.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

House.—A resolution was adopted making the World's Fair Bill the special order for tomorrow, to be voted on at 4 p.m.

The Rock Creek bill was considered, but no action was taken, and the House adjourned.

## THE WINDOW SILVER BILL.

Some Important Amendments Made by the House Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—[By the Associated Press.] The House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures today authorized Chairman Conger to report the Window Silver Bill to the House with a number of amendments. The first is to section 5. This section makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to refuse to receive deposits of silver bullion when the market price of silver shall exceed one dollar for 371.25 grains of pure silver. The committee added the following: "Provided, that when the market price of silver, as determined in accordance with section 5 of this act, is one dollar for 371.25 grains of pure silver, it shall be lawful for the owner of any silver bullion, the deposit of which for notes is herein provided for, to deposit the same with any assayer of the United States to be coined into standard silver dollars for his benefit, as provided in the act of January 13, 1887."

The next amendment strikes out section 6, which authorizes the Secretary to suspend temporarily the receipt of silver bullion at any time, when he is satisfied that through combinations or speculative manipulation, the market price of silver is arbitrary, nominal or fictitious.

The next amendment is one proposed by the Secretary, adding a new section, which provides for the stamping with the word "foreign" bars of all foreign silver bullion or coins to be remitted or refined.

The next amendment was to section 11, and provides that nothing in the act shall be construed to affect the legal tender quality of the standard silver dollars.

A minority report on the bill will also be submitted.

## A Barring Sea Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The President issued a proclamation today, warning all persons against entering the waters of Bering Sea within the dominion of the United States for the purpose of killing seals or other fur-bearing animals.

## CONTESTED SEATS.

TWO REPORTS IN THE MONTANA MATTER.

The Majority Favors Seating Two Republican Senators—Those Silver Bow Returns the Bone of Contention.

By Telegram to The Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—[By the Associated Press.] The report of the majority of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections upon the Montana election case was submitted today by Mr. Hoar. The majority report gives at the outset the circumstances surrounding the election of Saunders and Powers by the Republican Legislature, and Maginnis and Clark by the Court House Legislature. The double choice arose from the fact that the State Senate was equally divided, and both sides claimed a majority in the House. The report of two sets of Representatives of five each, claiming election from Silver Bow county.

The report says the case turned upon the question, which of these two sets was entitled to seats as Representatives from Silver Bow county. The committee finds that the Republicans from Silver Bow presented credentials from the State Board of Canvassers, and holds that the Republicans were the ones that bore the lawful credentials.

The whole inquiry turns upon the honesty and fairness of the election at precinct 34, Silver Bow county. The majority thinks the election held at precinct 34 was a regular, legal and fair election; that this appears from the records and from undisputed facts furnished by Maginnis and Clark. The whole history shows, the committee says, that the proceedings at precinct 34 had no relation whatever to the real will of the voters, but was fictitious, pretended and without validity either in form or substance.

These conclusions are drawn by the committee from the fact that votes there were counted in alphabetical order, the one-sidedness of the result in that precinct, etc. The majority further says the canvass of votes of the precinct was not public within the meaning of the law; that 48 unauthorized aliens voted at precinct 34, and 136 persons at precinct 36, or more than enough to have changed the result in all disputed counties of the State. The committee holds that this appears from the records and from undisputed facts furnished by Maginnis and Clark. The whole history shows, the committee says, that the proceedings at precinct 34 had no relation whatever to the real will of the voters, but was fictitious, pretended and without validity either in form or substance.

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## "STRICTLY BUSINESS."

Press Opinions on Mr. Waterman as a Journalist.

[San José Mercury, March 24.] Each Republican aspirant from Southern California has a daily paper at Los Angeles making his fight. Gov. Waterman is said to have rolled a barrel of money out to sustain the Tribune in advocating his views, and it begins to look as though matters would soon get so hot down there as to send the mercury in the political thermometer bubbling over the top.

THE TRIBUNE DEAL.

[San Diego Informant, March 15.]

The Los Angeles Tribune has a new directing power in charge of its editorial columns. It is surmised by the "knowing" ones in Los Angeles that Gov. R. W. Waterman will be the financial power behind the scenes, while the Tribune is to do the political act handsomely for the Governor, who hopes to secure the Republican nomination for the first place on the ticket at the coming election.

It is charged that Waterman has made a corrupt deal with Buckley, the Democratic boss, by which the latter agrees to deliver the Waterman Republican delegation from San Francisco to the State convention, for which Buckley is to receive the patronage of the State charities and corrections.

The better class of Republicans do not take kindly to any bargain and sale method of politics, and this Waterman-Buckley rumor, in connection with the surmises regarding the Tribune sale, will very seriously affect the Governor's chances for a nomination.

A BUSINESS CANDIDATE.

[Oakland Times, March 23.]

It is gratifying, as well as refreshing, to meet with a candidate for office who has the business sense to appreciate the value of the press to a man who is chasing a political nomination. As a rule, the candidate invests his spare coin in the ward-worker and "whooper," and depends on the support of his party papers after the convention. But that rule is now changed. Gov. Waterman is the first to enter the lists for the nomination of his party, and he proposes to stand by the press. He has just purchased, so the report goes, the Los Angeles Tribune, at a cost of \$13,000 and the assumption of about the same amount of debts of the concern. This is a starter only. True, the stock of the paper is not in the Governor's name, but that of a friend, for the Governor is too modest to have his name at the head of the editorial column, while the articles beneath, filled with words that burn, would advocate his nomination. Of course the Governor does not intend buying all, or any considerable number of struggling newspapers, but he is determined to divide with them a good share of the surplus output of his valuable mine. His active admirers and intimates claim that he has set aside the little sum of \$100,000 for the newspapers; that is for the country press. It is said that he will not invest one cent in the venal press of San Francisco, but that every dollar shall go to the honest rural editor.

We are glad to learn that the Governor intends taking care of his friends, and that he does not expect the editors of his party to work for him for nothing. It is uphill work for many of the country editors to make both ends meet, and when a man who counts his wealth by millions, as Gov. Waterman does, becomes a candidate, he should chip in liberally for him and his principle.

## Malaria.

Is believed to be caused by poisonous miasms arising from low, marshy land or from decaying vegetable matter, and which, breathed into the lungs, enter and poison the blood. If a healthy condition of the blood is maintained by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, one is much less liable to malaria, and Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured many severe cases of this distressing affection.

A Wonderful Medicine.

"For malaria I think Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal. It has kept my children well right through the summer, and we live in one of the worst places for malaria in Maryland. I take Hood's Sarsaparilla for that all gone feeling, with great benefit." Mrs. B. F. Davis, Maryland, Cal.

Break-Bone Fever.

"My daughter Pearl was taken with dengue (or break-bone) fever 2 years ago, and my friends thought I would lose her. We live in one of the worst places for malaria in Maryland. I take Hood's Sarsaparilla for that all gone feeling, with great benefit." Mrs. B. F. Davis, Maryland, Cal.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. H. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Laundries.

Troy Laundry Co.

MAIN OFFICE,

CORNER SPRING AND FIRST STS.,

Under L. A. National Bank.

Works, 871 to 878 N. Main St.

Telephone 46 or 1081.

TROY SYSTEM.

Largest and Best Equipped Laundry

IN THE CITY.

All of our machinery is of the best and latest improved make.

We Do a General Laundering Business.

Our Collar, Cuff and Shirt Work Can't Be Equalled.

FLANNELS ARE HAND-WASHED.

HOTEL, RESTAURANT

And Lodging-house Work

Done on very short notice and washed with pure borax soap. Perfectly odorless. POSITIVELY NO ACIDS AND LIME USED IN WASHING.

GENTS' LAUNDRY

A SPECIALTY.

WAGONS WILL CALL ANY PART OF CITY.

Strangers while in the city would do well to call and examine our work before going elsewhere.

IN ORDER TO GIVE OUR PATRONS AN OPPORTUNITY TO SEE HOW WE

And that we use no chemicals in process of washing, we will hereafter open the laundry to visitors Wednesday afternoon. We extend a special invitation to visit the laundry.

EDWARD M. BOGGS,

Civil & Hydraulic Engineer.

Irrigation Systems a Specialty.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.

PIONEER TRUCK CO.,

NO. 3 MARKET ST.

Piano, Furniture and Safe Moving, Baggage and Freight delivered promptly to address. TELEPHONE 137.

Hotel del Coronado.

2 1/2 DAYS 2 1/2

EXCURSION

TO THAT CHARMING SEASIDE RESORT

HOTEL DEL CORONADO

LOS ANGELES, SATURDAY, MARCH 29th, 1890, AT 8:15 A. M. Returning Monday at 4 P. M.

Hotel del Coronado.

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LOS ANGELES, SATURDAY, MARCH 29th, 1890, AT 8:15 A. M. Returning Monday at 4 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, \$11.00

ENTREE TO THE GRAND BALL SATURDAY EVENING AND TO THE SACRED CONCERT ON SUNDAY.

WITH FREE TRANSPORTATION FROM DEPOT TO HOTEL AND RETURN.

Tickets for sale by Chas. T. Parsons, Santa Fe Office, 129 North Spring Street; and at First Street Depot.

Furniture.

Having Purchased the Entire Stock

OF

FURNITURE

OF THE LATE FIRM OF

WALTON & WACHTEL,

I Offer the Same to Either Dealers or Private Parties

AT LESS THAN ACTUAL COST!

I have determined to close out the stock as soon as possible. Intending purchasers will serve their interests by giving me a call.

J. V. WACHTEL,

312, 314 & 316 S. Spring St.

GROCERIES

Retailed at Wholesale Prices.

TELEPHONE 546. HALL & PACKARD'S 341 & 343 S. SPRING ST.

QUOTATIONS NO. 2:

13 pounds best dry granulated Sugar, \$1.00

15 pounds best brown Sugar, 1.00

12 cans Standard Tomatoes, 1.00

10 cans Standard String Beans, 1.00

10 cans Standard Peas, 1.00

10 cans Standard Corn, 1.00

10 cans Standard Lima Beans, 1.00

10 cans Standard Kidney Beans, 1.00

10 cans Standard Navy Beans, 1.00

10 cans Standard Pintos, 1.00

10 cans Standard Black Beans, 1.00

10 cans Standard Green Beans, 1.00

10 cans Standard Kidney Beans, 1.00

10 cans Standard Navy Beans, 1.00

10 cans











## STATE AND COAST.

The work of putting in a complete fire-alarm system at Fresno commenced Monday.

The San José Times wants the Governor to appoint J. B. Portal, a scientific wine-maker of Santa Clara county, a member of the State Board of Viticulture.

A Fresno paper claims that all the typos in the office have fallen in love with the sisters of the Salvation Army and attend the meetings every night. Los Angeles printers are not affected that way as yet.

The carpenters have begun work on the church for the Indians at the Potrero. Mr. Wyman, the missionary, pulls off his coat and works with spade and hoe as well as with the Bible if the work is for the Master.—(Beaumont Sentinel).

The boy evangelist who was put in jail in Oakland for obstructing the streets and making himself a general nuisance, has been released, and he promises to go to work. He claims to have converted four persons, by preaching, before he was incarcerated.

J. D. Tyler of Porterville last year planted several hundred roots, and finds that they grow in a manner that is surprising. As licorice brings at wholesale 20 cents per pound, it will be seen that its culture is exceedingly profitable.

The hitherto "dry" people of Eureka, Ferris and East Riverside have combined under one huge irrigation district lands aggregating almost seventy thousand acres. They have an offer from the Bear Valley Reservoir Company to furnish them water at \$50 per inch per annum. This will be from one to ten dollars per acre each year, according to the products. Most of it is orange land when water is provided for it.

## NEWS AND BUSINESS.

**The Weather.**  
SIGNAL OFFICE, LOS ANGELES, March 24.—At 5:07 a.m. the barometer registered 30.06; at 5:07 p.m., 30.04. For corresponding periods, 48°, 67°. Maximum temperature, 65°; minimum temperature, 48°. Weather, partly cloudy.

**INDICATIONS.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—(By Telegram to Times.) Forecast till 8 p.m. Tuesday. Light rain in the city, he will also attend. The league now numbers over three hundred members.

The regular monthly meeting of the Union Chautauque circle will be held in the lecture-room of the Fort-street M. E. Church this evening. The programme is furnished by the Occidental Circle of West-Seventh-street, and consists of essays, recitations and vocal and instrumental music.

A complaint was yesterday sworn out against Paul Kauffer, charging him with a misdemeanor, and a warrant for his arrest issued. Mr. Kauffer then came to the police station and gave himself up, depositing bail for his appearance. He is charged with throwing garbage into the public streets.

George Hill, the buggy-robe thief captured by Chief Glass at Franklin street Sunday, appears to be a chronic offender. Six buggy robes have been reported stolen since the 11th of the month, and yesterday two persons who had bought robes since that time came to the station and identified Hill as the man who had sold them. The case will come up before Justice Lockwood today, when he will probably be given a long term in the County Jail.

Mrs. E. Jones, an old lady, living on Hancock street, East Los Angeles, was arrested yesterday morning on a warrant charging her with disturbing the peace, the complaint being sworn out by ex-Police Officer C. L. Murphy. Murphy alleges that Mrs. Jones insisted on allowing her cows to graze on land which he had leased, and when he posted a written notice, ordering trespassers to keep off the premises, the old lady defied it in an indecent manner. The case promises to be a lively one, as subpoenas have already been issued for 17 witnesses, five of whom live outside the city.

## PERSONAL NEWS.

R. A. Graham of San Diego is in the city.

A. E. Bird of Anaheim is in town yesterday.

J. S. Shultz of San Jacinto was in town yesterday.

F. E. Barnard came down from Ventura yesterday.

John H. Campbell of Kingman, Ariz., is in the city.

E. H. Pastor of Portland, Or., is visiting Los Angeles.

Hon. Barclay Henley of San Francisco was registered at the Hollenbeck yesterday.

G. S. Chapin and wife and G. and K. Chapin of Santa Barbara are visiting Los Angeles.

H. Engelbrecht, C. E. White, E. C. Wilson, W. H. Chamberlain, A. Caro, J. H. Williams, A. H. Emery, Charles S. Schwab and Mrs. J. E. Brown of San Francisco are at the Hollenbeck.

San Francisco people at the Nadeau yesterday were F. Korbel and wife, V. Mashek, wife and daughter, John A. Scott, C. H. Lessig, William Sexton and George M. O'Donnell.

The following passengers left for the north by the Southern Pacific line yesterday: Mrs. Landgraf, E. W. Jones, A. H. Denker, J. C. Nelson, Mr. Korbel, J. C. Denis, W. R. Wordsworth, Edith Youngstrom, Mr. Richards, Mrs. Brown, C. J. Bred, Mrs. W. Boencke, J. F. Chalmers, H. R. Willis, W. B. Berger, Thomas Merrill, G. A. Naughton, W. A. Moore.

**MOZART'S MILLINERY STORE.**  
Very Popular on Account of Stylish Goods at Such Low Prices.

Ladies' black lace straw hats, 12c; sold elsewhere at 15c and considered cheap. All the latest styles in other straw hats at 25c and 50c; cheap at a dollar. Beautiful sprays of flowers, 10c. Better grades in fine French flowers, 15c to 21c. Outer tips will be much worn this season. We are now prepared to offer largest assortment of any one house in this city. One hundred dozen bunches of 3 tips, all colors, at 25c per bunch; really worth 40c. One hundred dozen bunches of fine black tips, at 25c per bunch of 3 tips; well worth 40c. These are all real cut-price tips and will be found a great bargain at.

**MOZART'S POPULAR STORE.**  
Wholesale and retail millinery. No. 240 South Spring street, between Second and Third.

**Removal Notice.**  
The office of Radam's Microbe Killer Company is removed to new and elegant quarters, 149 SOUTH BROADWAY, where ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and investigate the merits of this great remedy.

**TICKETS AND PROGRAMMES for the "Carnival of Famous Women," to be given Wednesday evening, March 26th, in the Union Hall, can be had at BROWN'S MUSIC STORE.**

**Jet Black Ink on Drought.**  
Sold in any quantity, from 5 cents up. Bring your empty bottles and have them filled LANGSTADTER, 208 South Spring street, opposite Hollenbeck Hotel.

**Books and Stationery.**  
Note Paper, 25 cents a ream. Jet black ink, 5 cents a bottle. LANGSTADTER, 208 South Spring street, opposite Hollenbeck Hotel.

**H. D. LIST, Notary Public.** Legal papers carefully drawn. Removed to 125 West Second street, Burdick block. Telephone No. 496.

## GENUINE HOME TESTIMONY.

Actual Leavening Power of Baking Powders, Illustrated from Chemical tests by Messrs. Thos. Price & Son, Analysts, San Francisco.

The following chart truthfully illustrates the comparative strength of the baking powders named. Consumers will find it instructive as to the most economical baking powder to use. There is nothing bogus or anonymous about this illustration; it is not made up to deceive the reader from fictitious names and imaginary lines, but is constructed upon the basis of actual analyses, made by the most prominent and responsible analytical chemists upon the Pacific coast, from powders bought by themselves from San Francisco grocers.

ROYAL	.....
Giant	.....
Golden Gate	.....
Dr. Price's	.....
Pioneer	.....

## STATE ANALYSTS REPORT THE ROYAL BAKING POWDER SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER.

"The Royal Baking Powder fulfills all requirements which the public can make of a baking powder. For purity and care in preparation it equals any in the market, and our test shows that it has greater power than any of which we have any knowledge."

W. B. RISING, Prof. Chemistry University of California, and State Analyst.

"From actual analysis made by me, I pronounce the Royal Baking Powder to be the strongest and purest baking powder before the public."

W. T. WENZEL, Prof. Chemistry College of Pharmacy, University of California, State Analyst.

## Cloaks and Suits.

## SULLIVAN

WILL SHOW

## THIS WEEK:

A Fine Line of Ladies'

Black Cloth Jackets.

A Fine Line of Ladies'

Colored Cloth Jackets.

A Splendid Line of Ladies'

Silk Crochet Wraps.

An Extensive Line Of

BEADED WRAPS.

A New Line Of

CLOTH ULSTERS.

New Designs In

A corded Shoulder Capes.

## New Goods

Arriving Every Day.

## JAS. SULLIVAN,

213 S. Spring St.,

Hollenbeck Block.



AWNINGS, FLAGS, TRUCK, HAY AND WAGON COVERS.

A. W. SWANFELDT, S.W. Corner of Second and San Pedro Streets.

THIS IS NOT OUR WAY.

This is OUR WAY of Fitting Glasses.

We make the correct scientific adjusting of glasses and frames our specialty, and guarantee perfect fit. Testing of the eyes free.

PACIFIC OPTICAL INSTITUTE, No. 114 South Spring street.

S. G. MARSHUTZ, Proprietor.

C. H. WEDGWOOD, ARCHITECT—AND—

BUILDER, Office, 124 1/2 West Second St.

EAGLE STABLES, 30 SOUTH FORT STREET.

Good Teams at Reasonable Rates. Telephone No. 24. W. F. WHITE, Proprietor.

## BANKS.

## STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LOS ANGELES NATIONAL BANK

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, February 28, 1890.

RESOURCES.	Amount.
Loans and discounts	\$258,408.00
Expenses	1,134.71
Banking-house and office	373,744.44
Government bonds	\$500,000.00
Due from banks	329,763.00
Cash on hand	346,826.00
Total	\$1,778,146.15

LIABILITIES.	Amount.
Capital	\$500,000.00
Surplus	75,000.00
Undivided profits	14,000.00
National Bank notes	\$500,000.00
Deposits	1,500,416.15
Total	\$2,229,416.15

Geo. H. BOWEN, President.  
JOHN BRYSON, Sr., Vice-President.  
F. C. HOWES, Cashier.  
W. E. COLE, Assistant Cashier.

## LOS ANGELES NATIONAL BANK

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Capital.	Amount.
\$500,000.00	
Surplus and undivided profits.	Amount.
\$154,000.00	
Deposits.	Amount.
\$1,500,416.15	
Total.	Amount.
\$2,229,416.15	

Directors: Geo. H. Bowen, President; John Bryson, Sr., Vice-President; F. C. Howes, Cashier; W. E. Cole, Assistant Cashier.

Branches for sale on all the Principal Cities of the United States and Europe.

## OAKLAND BANK

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Corner of Broadway and Second Streets.

Subscribed.	Amount.
\$500,000.00	
Paid up.	Amount.
\$500,000.00	
Surplus.	Amount.
\$50,000.00	

OFFICERS: J. M. WITMER, President; J. FRANKLIN, Vice-President; T. J. WELDON, Cashier; G. H. WITMER, Assistant Cashier.

Directors: J. M. Jones, J. Frankfield, J. O. Kay, G. W. Hughes, C. L. Lindley, Sam Lewis, H. C. Wither.

General Banking and Exchange business transacted.

## LOS ANGELES SAVINGS BANK,

120 NORTH MAIN STREET.

CAPITAL.	Amount.
\$100,000.	
RESERVE.	Amount.
\$20,000.00	

W. L. C. GOODWIN, President; L. M. CASWELL, Vice-President.

Directors: I. W. HELLMAN, John E. Platter, Robert S. Baker, J. H. Lankershim, J. G. Goodwin.

Term deposits will be received in sums of \$10 and over. Ordinary deposits in sums of \$10 and over.

Money to loan on first-class real estate.

## THE CITY BANK

NO. 10 SOUTH SPRING ST.

Capital, \$250,000.

A. D. CHILDRESS, President.

Directors: W. T. Childress, J. J. Schaller, John S. Park, F. J. Dunn, E. E. Crandall, E. G. Lunt, D. C. Lunt.

General banking, fire and burglar proof safe deposit boxes rented at 75c to \$500 per annum.

## THE UNIVERSITY BANK

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

No. 120 North Spring Street.

Capital, paid up.	Amount.
\$100,000.	
Surplus.	Amount.
\$50,000.	

R. M. WIDNER, President; J. C. Warner, Cashier.

Directors: R. M. Widner, C. M. Wells, J. F. Morrill, L. H. Titus.

Property held in trust and funds invested for parties desiring a fiduciary agent.

Branches: First National Bank, Los Angeles National Bank, State Loan and Trust Co.

W. W. POINDEXTER, Cashier.

AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AGENT. Money loaned on Approved Securities.

Property held in trust and funds invested for parties desiring a fiduciary agent.

Branches: First National Bank, Los Angeles National Bank, State Loan and Trust Co.

W. W. POINDEXTER, Cashier.

AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AGENT. Money loaned on Approved Securities.

Property held in trust and funds invested for parties desiring a fiduciary agent.

## BANKS.

## SECURITY SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY.

No. 49 S. MAIN ST., Los Angeles, Cal.

F. N. MYERS, President; S. A. FLEMING, Vice-President; J. F. EASTON, Cashier.

Directors: James W. Hollman, O. W. Childs, J. A. Graves, S. A. Fleming, H. L. Duque, James Sawson, M. B. Shaw, A. C. Rogers, M. D., J. A. Hovatt, J. F. Easton, Maurice Hollman, J. N. Myers.

Five Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits.

The notice of the public is called to the fact that this bank only loans money on approved real-estate security; that it does not loan money to its stockholders, officers or clerks; that among its stockholders are some of the oldest and most responsible citizens of the community; that under the State laws, the private estates of its stockholders are protected for the total indebtedness of the bank.

These facts, with care exercised in making loans, insure a safe depository for saving accounts. School teachers, clerks, mechanics, employes in factories and shops, laborers, etc., will find it convenient to make deposits in small amounts.

Financial agents for Eastern and San Francisco capital. Money to loan on ranches and city property. Bonds and mortgages bought. Remittances may be sent by draft or Western Express.

## CONDENSED STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA

AS REPORTED TO THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, FEBRUARY 28, 1890.

RESOURCES.	Amount.
Cash and exchange	\$144,000.00
United States bonds	\$475,000.00
Loans	\$2,000,000.00
Expenses	\$250.00
Total.	Amount.
\$2,619,000.00	

Capital stock paid in.....\$2,000,000.00  
Deposits.....1,253,400.00  
Circulation.....45,000.00  
Total.....\$3,298,400.00

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOS ANGELES

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Capital Stock.	Amount.
\$200,000.00	
Reserve.	Amount.
\$20,000.00	

Directors: R. F. Spencer, H. T. Newell, H. A. Farwell, J. D. Bicknell, Vice-President; J. D. Bicknell, Cashier; G. H. WITMER, Assistant Cashier.

Capital stock paid in.....\$200,000.00  
Deposits.....1,253,400.00  
Circulation.....45,000.00  
Total.....\$3,298,400.00

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NATIONAL BANK

NADAVU BLOCK, Cor. First and Spring Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

Directors: L. N. Brien, President; W. F. BOWEN, Vice-President; C. N. FLINT, Cashier.

PAID-IN CAPITAL.....\$200,000.00  
Surplus and Undivided Profits.....20,000.00

Directors: D. Remick, Thos. Goss, A. W. Richards, R. D. Bicknell, H. A. Farwell, Charles E. Day, M. Hagan, Frank Rader, E. C. Bosbyshell, W. F. Bosbyshell.

## FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK

OF Los Angeles, Cal.

Capital.	Amount.
\$500,000.00	
Surplus.	Amount.
\$50,000.00	

Directors: I. W. HELLMAN, President; L. M. CASWELL, Vice-President; JOHN MILLER, Cashier; E. J. FURMAN, Assistant Cashier.

Capital.....\$500,000.00  
Surplus.....\$50,000.00  
Total.....\$550,000.00

## STOCKHOLDERS:

O. W. Childs, Cameron E. Thom, Philip Gardner, Domingo, (master), James L. Lankershim, Louis Polak, T. L. Duque, Fred C. Baker, Charles Ducommun, Oliver H. Bliss, Frank Leveque, Estate D. Solomon, Sam Lee, Jacob Kibria, James W. Hollman.

## BANKS.

## THE NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA,

Spring and Second Sts., Los Angeles.

CAPITAL.....\$250,000

Is fully equipped for every kind of legitimate banking, and solicits the accounts of all needing a banker.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Thomas R. Bard, Dr. W. L. Graves, R. Y. C. Klocke, Gen. M. H. Sherman, Capt. Geo. E. Leman, Dan McArthur, Fred Kahan.

J. M. C. MARBLE, President.  
W. G. HUGHES, Cashier.

O. W. CHILD, Vice-President.  
PERRY WILDMAN, Asst. Cashier.

## MAIN STREET SAVINGS BANK

AND TRUST COMPANY.

NO. 426 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

CAPITAL, \$200,000. FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

OFFICERS: J. LANKERSHIM, President; CHARLES FORMAN, Cashier; F. W. DE VAN, Vice-President.

Remittances to all parts of the world. Agents for the Cheque Bank (limited) of London.

Los Angeles Optical Institute.

N. STRASSBURGER, Scientific and Practical Optician.

REMOVED TO—  
No. 209 North Main Street, Opposite New U. S. Hotel.

Dry Goods—J. M. Hale &amp; Co.

## J. M. HALE &amp; CO.,

107 &amp; 109 North Spring St.

## Warm Weather, Summer Silks!

WE SALUTE YOU.  
Stay with us just a little while and we'll surprise you! Give us an opportunity to display Summer Fabrics and we'll bow in humble obeisance to the most capricious weather we ever dealt with.

Wednesday, March 26th.

8 Cents.

Jersey-ribbed Undervests.

LADIES' Dress Goods.

A great many folks never heard of Mercury Cloth, and we'll tell you what it is. A handsome worsted plaid and stripe, made to imitate a dollar fabric, and we know you can't tell the difference at six feet.

Our price, 9 cents. Displayed in window.

Wednesday, March 26th.

9 Cents.

DRESS GOODS.

Besides our special sales—Wednesday of each week—we are offering every day: Silk Finish Henriettes at 35 cents per yard; all wool, double width, Ladies' Cloth, in all colors, at 25 cents per yard; real India Silks, beautifully figured, at 50 cents per yard. And throughout our entire stock.

Our Prices Will Surprise You!

Wednesday, March 26th.

9 Cents.

DRESS GOODS.

Ten pieces Mountain Cloth, gray and brown colorings, stripes and plaids, all at one price, 10 cents per yard. Not a fannel, but worsted styles. Just the thing for mountains, seashore and general outing wear. Thirty-six inches wide.

We have just received a beautiful line of

LADIES' AND MISSES' BLOUSE WAISTS,

Made out of Silk Stripe French Flannel, made out of Scotch Stripe Outing Flannel, made out of English Batiste Cloth, in all colors and all prices, from 50 cents to \$3.

Wednesday, March 26th.